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Page 3, lines 35–36; *omit* The type was, however, growing on a twig.
line 40; after *Plant World* add **17:** *f. 1.*

Page 4, line 3; *for* 6rant *read* grant.
line 17; *omit* rather than a corticolous plant.

Page 6, line 14; *after* straight *add* $^{9-18}_{4-7}\ \mu$.

PART IV.

Page 17, line 18; after *straight* add, spores same as last.

Page 18, line 37; *after* straight *add* spores same as last.

Page 22, line 5; *under* SYNONYMY add *Parmelia tenuiscapha* Tayl. Lond. Jour. Bot. **4:** 175. (1847.)

Page 24, line 40; *after* earlier *add footnote.* [1]See Cramer, Ber. der Schweiz. bot. Gesellschaft, Bull. Soc. Suisse. **1:** 1–123, pl. 1–3. (1891)., and Lutz, Sonder Ber. deutsch. Bot. Gesellschaft. 12: 207–214. (1894).

Page 25, line 2; *add at end* see Herre, Bot. Gaz. **38:** 218, 219. (1904.)

PART V.

Page 33, *in* KEY *move line 11* Apothecia small (entire), lateral, KOH+ *below line 14* Thallus not papillo-tuberculate, *striate.* Replace *gracilis* in line 14 with *attenuata*, line 11.

Page 35, line 40; *for* Pallens *read* palleus.
in foot note; *for* Thallo-glabro *read* Thallo glabro *and add at end of note* Type of *R. rigida* Ach., does not exist, fide Elfving.

Page 36, line 27; *after* species *add* of which no type specimen exists, fide Yongmans.

Page 37, footnote 3; *omit all from* crusta, through *gracilenta? After* ORIG. DESCR.: *read* Thallo rigido filiformi . . . *etc. After* Cochinchina *read* (The type locality was given as "China," but the original label gives Cochinchina.)

Page 39, line 40; for *Plate VII* read *Plate VIII.*
line 42; *after 2 read* The Fries type of *Ramalina gracilenta* preserved at Helsingfors. *Omit* and 5 . . . reduced).

Page 40, after line 3; *insert* 5. The Nylander type of *Ramalina denticulata* var. *canalicularis* at Helsingfors (much reduced).
line 4; for *Plate VIII* read *Plate VII.*

A LIST OF HEPATICAE FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

PAUL C. STANDLEY

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During August and September, 1910, the writer spent three weeks at Eagle's Nest, a hotel and post-office on Junaluska Mountain, 6 miles northwest of Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina. During August and September, 1913, he and Mr. H. C. Bollman camped for four weeks on Flat Creek, about two miles above Montreat, Buncombe County. On both these occasions fair-sized collections were made representing the varied vegetation of this mountain region, one of the most attractive scenically and botanically to be found in the United States. While the writer devoted most of his time to a study of the phanerogamic flora, he collected about 250 numbers of lichens, mosses, and hepatics. Although many species were overlooked which would have been detected by a critical student of these groups, it may be of interest to record a list of the species obtained.

Eagle's Nest stands on the summit of Junaluska Mountain near the eastern end of the Balsam Mountains at an elevation of 5000 feet. This mountain is covered with a heavy forest, chiefly of oaks, chestnut, and tulip, while along the deeper gulches on the northern slopes are thick groves of hemlocks. Two streams rise at the summit of the mountain, clear, cold, and swift, one flowing towards the north and one to the south. The soil is deep on most of the slopes, but rock ledges occur here and there, and the streams flow over rocky beds.

Our camp in 1913 was on the bank of Flat Creek, a small, rushing, crystal stream, about five miles north of Black Mountain Station, at an elevation of about 3000 feet. This stream like many others of the region is a very beautiful one, with many small falls where the water tumbles over great moss-covered rocks. Along the stream the trees are chiefly hemlocks, while upon the neighboring slopes the timber is principally chestnut. Nearly all of the hepatics collected in 1913 came from the vicinity of this camp. The rocks here, as nearly everywhere in the mountains of western North Carolina, are granites, gneisses, and schists.

Montreat lies on the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Just to the north of this chain lie the Black Mountains, notable for the several high peaks they include, chief among which is Mount Mitchell (6711 feet), the highest peak in eastern North America. Our camp was distant from Mount Mitchell, by trail, about eighteen miles. We made the trip to the top of the peak on September 5, spending the night at the summit and returning the next day. Only a small collection of plants was made on the peak, unfortunately, because of the unfavorable weather and the lack of adequate means of preserving material, the trip being made on foot and little more than food, blankets, and a kodak being carried. It may be stated, however, that few plants were seen which we cared to collect, the flora of the summit and the slopes along the trail being singularly monotonous and uninteresting. The upper slopes of the mountain, above the trail from Clingman's Dome, Potato Top, and Pinnacle Mountain, are covered with a deep balsam (*Abies Fraseri*) forest beneath which few plants manage to exist. There is a very small open area about the rocky summit, but even here the number of species is not large, and apparently there are nearly as many introduced weeds as native plants.

For the determinations of the specimens the writer is under deep obligations to Miss Caroline Coventry Haynes. The numbers from Eagle's Nest were collected by the writer, while all those numbered above ten thousand were collected by Mr. H. C. Bollman and the writer. A complete set is to be found in the U. S. National Herbarium.

In 1909 Dr. A. J. Grout published a list of 19 species of hepatics from the Pink Beds of Transylvania County, North Carolina.[1] Twelve of the species in the present list are not enumerated by Dr. Grout, while his list includes twelve not collected by the writer.

Marchantiaceae

Conocephalum conicum (L.) Dumort. Eagle's Nest, on damp logs (5850); Montreat, on wet rocks (10243).

Metzgeriaceae

Riccardia palmata (Hedw.) Carruth. Eagle's Nest, on damp logs (5855); Montreat, on bark of a tree (10187).

Riccardia sinuata (Dicks.) Trevis. Montreat, on wet rocks (10332).

Jungermanniaceae

Bazzania trilobata (L.) S. F. Gray. In balsam woods near the summit of Mount Mitchell, on wet soil (10399, 10401).

Calypogeia Trichomanis (L.) Corda. Eagle's Nest, on moist soil (5822), and on a partially decayed stump (5787b).

Cephalozia bicuspidata (L.) Dumort. Eagle's Nest, on a partially decayed stump (5787a).

Cephalozia curvifolia (Dicks.) Dumort. Eagle's Nest, on decaying log (5802); Montreat, on decayed logs (10164, 10189).

Frullania Asagrayana Mont. Eagle's Nest, on logs (5842); Montreat, on bark of tree (10238).

Frullania riparia Hampe. Montreat, on decayed log (10183).

Jamesoniella autumnalis (DC.) Steph. Eagle's Nest, on logs (5860); Montreat, on wet rocks (10421).

Jubula pennsylvanica (Steph.) Evans. Montreat, on wet rocks (10122a, 10170a, 10177).

Marsupella emarginata (Ehrh.) Dumort. In deep balsam woods near the summit of Mount Mitchell, on wet rocks (10402).

Microlejeunea laetevirens (Nees & Mont.) Evans. Montreat, on moist rocks (10159).

Odontoschisma denudatum (Nees) Dumort. Eagle's Nest, on decaying stump (5787).

Plagiochila asplenioides (L.) Dumort. Montreat, on damp, shaded rocks (10170).

Porella platyphylla (L.) Lindb. Montreat, on a tree trunk (10425).

Radula obconica Sulliv. Montreat, on moist, shaded rocks (10160). Sterile.

Scapania nemorosa (L.) Dumort. Eagle's Nest, in moist soil (5820); Montreat, on wet rocks (10122); in deep balsam woods near the summit of Mount Mitchell, on wet rocks (10402a); summit of Mount Mitchell, on shaded rocks (10374).

Scapania undulata (L.) Dumort. Montreat, on submerged rocks in stream (10329).

U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

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[1] Bryologist **12**: 54.